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MOROCCAN SPEECH UPSETS VON BUELOW

Chancellor Faints Shortly After Announcing Germany's Satisfaction

Declares Algeiras Conference Decision Assures the Open Door in Sultan's Dominion, Which Was All His Country Sought--Refers to the Strong Allies That France Had at Her Back.



CHANCELLOR VON BUELOW

Berlin, April 6.—Inquiries early this morning at the residence of Chancellor von Buelow, who fainted while attending the sitting of the Reichstag yesterday, elicited the information that he is continuing to improve. He is now able to read the newspapers and to hold short conversations. Dr. Renner called on the chancellor yesterday morning and found his condition satisfactory in every respect. The chancellor while attending the debate in the Reichstag yesterday fainted and was carried to a committee room by some of the members of the house. The chancellor made a speech on the subject of Morocco and was listening to the answer of Herr Reibel, the Socialist leader, when he was taken ill. The vice president of the house, Dr. Count von Stollberg-Wernigerode, adjourned the sitting for a quarter of an hour, during which deep silence prevailed throughout the house.

Germany Got What She Wanted.
In the Reichstag today, previous to the chancellor's collapse, von Buelow said that he wished to make a limited expression of the government's Moroccan policy. He weighed his words before the conference had not formally completed its work and because the question had not been discussed by other parliamentarians. He said he did not wish to risk disturbing the agreement arrived at after so long a struggle.

Continuing, the chancellor said: "There have been weeks when the minds of the people were disturbed by thoughts of war. Why was this the case? Are our interests in Morocco vital enough for us to believe that German interests were so menaced as to compel us to consider the possibility of war? No. The government did not consider the possibility of war."

MONTREAL LITTLE GIRL VICTIM OF FOUL MURDER

Edith May Ahearn Found Stripped of Clothing and Buried With Leaves; Marks on Body Show Brutal Treatment.

Montreal, April 5.—(Special)—The body of Edith May Ahearn, the four-year-old child reported to the police yesterday as missing from her home at 40 Napoleon street, was found this morning in a dump of brush at Cote St. Paul, in the direction of which the child was seen going with a drunken man yesterday. At the time crying bitterly. Some of the child's clothing was found yesterday afternoon in a shed at Cote St. Paul. Why anyone should wish to kill a child of such tender years, as is believed to have been done, is a mystery to the police.

There is now little doubt that little Edith May Ahearn was the victim of a foul murder, who after outraging the little one, strangled her and threw the body into a clump of bushes and then made off. The coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow. The body was devoid of clothing when found. The horrible affair has aroused great indignation.

Up to midnight no arrest had been made. Covered by leaves of a palm which grows in the bush, the evidence was that the little girl had been laid there while alive. A red welt on the tiny neck and marks like those to be those of brutally impressed fingers are external signs of violence, but from what the doctors tell, it would seem that exposure was the actual cause of death.

An unknown man is held accountable for the inhuman deed. Unknown so far, yet of such marked physical attributes

"We have no direct political interests in Morocco, no political aspirations, no historical rights, like France and Spain. But we have commercial interests that have a future. We were a partner in the international convention which held that all the powers were entitled to the most favored nation rights."

"It was a question of the dignity and prestige of the German empire and we could not give way. It was not our intention to gain a footing in Morocco. This would have weakened instead of strengthening our position. We did not want to oppose the old historical and political rights of France and Spain, so long as the interests of Germany were respected. We did not want to irritate England, because she had drawn closer to France. We wanted to give significance to the fact that Germany was not a negligible quantity and that the text and basis of an international treaty could not be changed without the consent of the signatory powers and that the doors for free foreign competition must be kept open in important territories near two of the world's trade routes."

"An international conference was, we thought, the best means to attain peacefully the aims. So great was our confidence in our firm basis of right that we entered into the conference knowing that three great powers were tied to France by special agreements and that a fourth was her ally. We had to press our desire against the majority of the great powers, and I desire to acknowledge the firmness and tenacity with which the German delegates held to our just demands. France has been conciliatory as Germany in striving to find a solution for the police question, and in future we can now go forward quietly as the result of the conference is satisfactory to Germany as to France and all civilized lands."

that it appears impossible that he will succeed in escaping. Dozens of persons, men, women and children, saw the little girl in company with a man, and in every instance the description agrees closely enough to weave the chain against this man.

SALISBURY WOMAN DROPPED DEAD AT APOHAQUI

Mrs. Hazen Folkins, While Visiting Mrs. George B. Jones, Last Night, Succumbed to Heart Trouble.

Sussex, N. B., April 5.—(Special)—Mrs. Hazen Folkins, of Salisbury, dropped dead about 8 o'clock this evening at the home of G. B. Jones, Apohaqui. Mrs. Folkins came to Sussex yesterday to visit her sister, Mrs. J. B. Ganong, and today deceased and Mrs. Ganong went to Apohaqui to spend the day with Mrs. Jones, where she died.

Mrs. Folkins was in good health up to the time of her death and heart trouble is supposed to be the cause. Deceased was only 26 years of age. A husband and three sisters survive—Mrs. McLeod, Millstream; Mrs. J. B. Ganong, Sussex; and Mrs. B. M. Northrup, of Ottawa.

POLICE AND STRIKERS CLASH IN LETHBRIDGE COAL FIELDS

Winnipeg, April 5.—(Special)—The situation in the Lethbridge coal fields has assumed a critical phase. Strikers and mounted police have clashed and a considerable number of men were fatally wounded. The rioters who are foreigners also dynamited the houses of two non-union miners.

Strike Leaders in Conference



John Mitchell and Tom Haggerty discussing the situation on board the Pennsylvania ferry boat, crossing to New York.

ZULU REBELS DEFEAT NATAL FORCES, AND SERIOUS FIGHTING IS EXPECTED

Blacks Fought Like Demons, Attacking Party With Asses-gais Who Were Convoing Women and Children in Centre of Column--Soldiers Killed Were Hacked to Pieces.

Greytown, Natal, April 5.—The colonial field force, which was concentrating at Impanza, 22 miles westwards of Greytown, for operations against the insurgent, chief Bambata, the deposed ruler of the Greytown district, has been compelled to abandon its larger after heavy fighting and retire to Greytown.

A portion of the force sent to rescue the women and children isolated at Keates Drift, succeeded in so doing, but while returning was attacked by rebellious natives. A running fight was kept up for six miles, the Zulus continuing the pursuit until within a mile of Greytown. Three of the colonial police were killed and several were wounded. The remainder are safe at Greytown.

The police report that the rebels were in strong numbers and, flushed with victory, the officials fear further excesses. A strong force of artillery, infantry and mounted men is moving out of Greytown today to operate against the rebels.

A laager has been formed here and every preparation has been made to defend Greytown in case of attack. An assault on the town, however, is considered unlikely to occur, the Zulus preferring to fight in the rugged country outside.

The British field force at present only numbering a few hundred men, will be strongly reinforced during the next twenty-four hours.

Zulus Fought Like Demons.

London, April 6.—A despatch dated "With Bambata's column, April 2" gives the following account of the fighting between Zulus led by Chief Bambata and the Natal Colonial expedition which resulted in the women and children isolated at Keates Drift.

"Bambata surprised the column at dusk at Impanza, the natives springing out of the bushes, fanatically shouting their battle cry and attacking the vanguard with their assegais. The police have armed with coolness, keeping the borders of the column at bay and steadily continued the march to Greytown. The fighting did not cease until midnight, when the column reached Bambata's farm and safety. The women and children had been placed in the centre of the column and thus were completely shielded.

"The infuriated natives hacked the bodies of three policemen who were killed, but the bodies were rescued. "Sergeant Brown, missing and it is feared that he also has been killed. "The white residents of Impanza escaped to Keates Drift at Bambata's first attack, and the looting of the hotel and burning liquor inspected the rebels for pursuit."

Kidnaps Reported.
A Durban despatch of April 4th says: "Bambata, the deposed chief of the Greytown district, who had fled, made an incursion into his old territory and carried off his uncle, Magwaba, who had been appointed regent in his stead. A local farmer says that the regent's wife came to his house Monday night, knocked at the door, and told him that her husband had been carried off by Bambata's men, who asked her: 'Where are your small white men now?' They added: 'We swear by Cetwayo, not your king.' Natives say that Bambata is moving within twelve miles of Greytown with an armed force, probably consisting of a few hundred of the sum of the country."

Some correspondents at Pietermaritzburg report that the Bambata incident is being more serious than was at first supposed. They say he is threatening to move on to the coast, where he has a large force of Zulus on whom he has been recruiting. Bambata's men fired on a small party of police who had been sent to watch them. The police retired. The mounted Mounted Rifles, who had been ordered from Greytown, and a strong force of mounted police has left Pietermaritzburg. One report states that Magwaba has been killed.

ASKS BOUNTY ON SHIP BUILDING

Decline in Tonnage Marked; Parliament Should Remedy it Says Member

BRODEUR AGAINST IT

F. D. Monk Accuses Hon. Mr. Oliver of Burking Investigation Into North Atlantic Trading Co., and Later Denies It--Collapse of Government Structure Must Be Rebuilt by Contractor.

Ottawa, April 5.—(Special)—In the house today Sir Frederick Borden told Colonel Hughes that military bands were forbidden to play in political or party processions. R. L. Borden called the attention of the government to the falling of the tower of the Western block. He said it was rather remarkable that this should occur so close to headquarters and under the immediate supervision of the department. It was a miracle that three or four lives were not lost.

Mr. Hyman was glad to say that there was no loss of life. He intended to have a thorough investigation by the officers of his department and would also have an investigation by an outside party. The work was done under contract. George Goodwin, of Ottawa, was the contractor. The specifications were exactly the same as the other towers. The general work was the same as in the other parts of the building. The material was the same. Mr. Taylor, one of the chief architects of the building, said that the work was in immediate charge of the work.

GERMAN HOTEL COLLAPSES; FIFTY-TWO DEAD; 70 INJURED

Magold, Black Forest, Germany, April 5.—Fifty-two persons were killed and seventy persons were dangerously injured today by the collapse of the Hotel Zum Hirschen, a three-story building, which was crowded with guests. The building had not been fully completed and the catastrophe is attributed to the non-observance of proper precautions.

The roof of the building had been put in place only this morning, an event which, in accordance with German custom, was celebrated by a riot. The guests are reported to have engaged in a dance, and this, together with the large number of persons on the floor, was probably what caused the building to collapse.

NOVA SCOTIA LUMBERMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED

George T. McNutt, Manager for Alfred Dickie, Fell Down Steamer Duncan's Hold.

Sherbrooke, N. S., April 5.—(Special)—Geo. T. McNutt, the manager of the Alfred Dickie Lumber Company here, met with a very serious accident yesterday. In looking over the steamer Duncan, which arrived in the morning at their mill for lumber, in company with the captain and some five or six men, he was unconscious for several hours and it was impossible to ascertain the full extent of his injuries. Today he is resting quietly and the doctors have good hopes for his recovery.

Despondent Nova Scotia Woman Drowns Herself
Oxford, Mass., April 5.—Miss Eliza Clark, aged 33, of Canning (N. S.), satiated her longing with her own hand and with her own hand, ran from the house of D. P. Willey, this afternoon, Mrs. Willey and her son, Lawrence, saw her and followed. Miss Clark ran to Caribuncle pond and jumped in, seeking to drown herself. She was rescued by Mr. Willey and Lawrence followed her and Mrs. Willey was saved with difficulty. Miss Clark had been in Oxford five weeks, visiting. She was despondent because of family troubles and had threatened to kill herself.

South African Reserve List Authorized
Ottawa, April 5.—(Special)—The institution of a South African reserve list is authorized by the militia department.

MITCHELL OFFERS TO ARBITRATE

Will Submit Miners' Grievances to Similar Board as in 1903

Operators Will Give Answer on Monday, But Give Out a Statement That Proposal to Discuss the Open Shop or to Collect Union's Assessment from Their Employees Cannot Be Entertained--See in Proposed Two Years' Agreement Another Struggle in Presidential Year.

New York, April 5.—Having failed to come to an agreement among themselves, the hard coal miners of Pennsylvania, through their representatives, today proposed to the operators that all matters in dispute be referred to a board of arbitration for settlement, the tribunal to be composed of the board of conciliation which was created by the award of the anthracite strike commission in 1903, and Judge George Gray, of Delaware, or any person he may appoint as chairman and umpire.

If the operators accept the proposition and a convention of mine workers approves the plan, the 100,000 men now idle in the anthracite fields will return to work at once. While it had been reported for several days that the miners might ask that the differences be arbitrated, the proposition made to the mine owners today came to them with a great surprise, as they did not believe the union leaders were ready to leave the controversy to a third party at this time.

That the operators will accept the miners' proposal as submitted is not generally believed; in fact, it is intimated they may flatly refuse the offer on the ground that existing conditions are the result of arbitration. The operators have decided to carefully consider the miners' latest money and promise to give President Mitchell and his men an answer on Monday, when another meeting of the two sub-committees will be held.

The proposal of the operators in which they submitted the original demands of the miners, the reply of the operators in which they proposed that the strike commission award be renewed and continued for three years, and the letter of Governor Pennypacker, who urges that both parties make reasonable efforts to come to an agreement.

Operators Not Likely to Accept.
The conference of the sub-committees lasted less than an hour and at its conclusion the operators held a meeting to discuss the miners' offer. Later in the day they issued the following statement:

"It should be observed that in the antithetic proposition of Mr. Mitchell and his committee, the operators are asked to submit to arbitration the question of the closed shop and the 'check-off' of the miners' dues, in the words of the miners' committee, 'that each company shall collect from each employee such amounts as may be levied by their respective organizations' monthly, the amount thus collected at each colliery to be turned over to an authorized committee of the miners, who will make every effort to collect the dues of the miners on behalf of the strike fund of the miners. In their letter of March 9, to the miners' committee, the operators said, concerning the 'check-off':

"As a matter of policy we would not make such an agreement as you request and as a matter of law we are not permitted to make it."

Stand for Open Shop.

"On these two subjects also the anthracite coal commission of 1902, appointed by President Roosevelt, made the following vigorous declaration: 'The right to remain at work where others have ceased to work, or to engage anew in work which others have abandoned, is part of the personal liberty of a citizen that can never be surrendered, and every infringement thereof merits and should receive the stern denunciation of the law. All governments, whether federal, state or municipal, are bound to protect self-governed communities that in others to compel restraint of the passions of men and to maintain the law and order of the community. Our language is the language of a free people, and fails to furnish any form of speech by which the right of a citizen to work when he pleases, for whom he pleases, and on what terms he pleases, can be successfully denied. The common law forbids that this right should be assailed with impunity. It is vain to say that the man who remains at work while others cease to work or takes the place of one who has abandoned his work, while the matter was submitted to the board he was willing to accept the task of dealing with it and presumed the other members were of the same mind."

The situation in the coal fields remains unchanged. Occasional disturbances are reported from various sections, but they are regarded of little consequence. As a result of the attacks made on the breakers of the Fernwood colliery, the Erie company, which owns the land occupied by the mine workers, has ordered them to vacate the property. The miners are said to have shot out nearly every window in the breaker.

A number of union men proceeded to W. L. Connell's Enterprise colliery at Shamokin today, because of a report that the mine was working. On being informed that a washery only was in operation, supplying fuel for the boiler room of the colliery, they dispersed.

A detail of state police today arrested seven Italian laborers at Moscaqua, near Wilkes-Barre, who yesterday prevented non-union men from operating the West End washery. They were sent to be held in the county jail.

Will Consult All Interests.
"The operators at their meeting decided that before they would frame a reply to the miners they would first consult all interests in order to get the sentiment of the heads of all the coal carrying roads as well as that of the independent operators."

The anthracite board of conciliation consists of six members—three representing the operators and three the miners. The members are Wm. L. Connell, of Scranton, an independent operator who is chairman of the board; Samuel D. Warren, of Wilkes-Barre, general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; W. J. Richards, second vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company and general manager of its mining interests; Wm. H. Dittmer, of Hazleton, president of District No. 7 of the Miners' Union; and a secretary of the board.

Thomas D. Nicholas, of Scranton, president of District No. 1, and John Fahy, of Shamokin, president of District No. 9. These men with the exception of Mr. Richards who took the place of R. C. Luther of the Reading Company, who died about a year ago, have held frequent sessions during the last three years, settling local disputes in the anthracite regions.

The award of the strike commission provided that when they could not agree a federal judge in the third judicial district should appoint an umpire who should make a decision. Judge George Gray, president of the strike commission, made the appointments. During the first two years he selected Carroll D. Wright, former United States commissioner of labor, as the umpire, but during the last year Charles P. Neill, the present labor commissioner, acted as the arbitrator.

It was stated at the miners' headquarters that if the operators agree to arbitration, a call will be sent out at once for a convention of miners, at which instructions would be adopted, if they ratify the arbitration plan, for the idle miners to return to work immediately.

District President Nicholas, of the Lackawanna-Wyoming district, received a complaint from mine workers at Yatesville today to the effect that the state constabulary were entering and searching their homes for firearms. Mr. Nicholas sent instructions to his organizer in the field to take measures to protect the miners and to employ counsel if necessary.

Soft Coal Operators Fall in Line.

Pittsburg, April 5.—Gradually the situation in the soft coal mining field is assuming a normal aspect. Forty-three of the mines of the Pittsburg Coal Company were reported in operation today and the adjourning of the district convention here today it is expected that it will be but a few days more when all the mines in this district will be in operation. This tonight was said to apply as well to the independent operators who have heretofore fought the granting of the advance demanded by the miners as to those operators who have already signed the scale.

Seven of the independent companies which refused to join the action of the others Tuesday night signed the scale today.

Think Mitchell's Move Shrewd.

Philadelphia, April 5.—In the anthracite region the arbitration proposition made by the miners' representatives to the operators during the conference in New York today is regarded in varying light by the different interests involved. Those of the operators in the region who could not venture an opinion, expressed the belief that it will not be accepted. Various reasons for their rejection are advanced, among them the disinclination of the operators to have the solution of technical problems to an umpire who might prove incompetent.

"Judge Gray may be all right, but some one else may be all wrong," was the way one operator expressed it. Judge Gray was asked tonight at his home in Wilmington (Del.) whether he was willing to act as umpire in the event of the operators accepting President Mitchell's proposition. He declined to discuss the subject, giving as his reason that he had not been officially requested to serve in that capacity.

The fact that President Mitchell's proposition was not greeted with enthusiasm by the operators is likely to militate against it. An official of the nine workers' union at Scranton said tonight:

"The operators have been flooding the papers and magazines with facts and figures to prove what an excellent institution the board of conciliation is. Now, Mitchell has put it up to them to accept his proposition or admit that they did not mean all the nice things they said about the board of conciliation. Mitchell has them up a tree and they have got to come to their senses."

W. L. Connell, of Scranton, chairman of the board of conciliation, stated that if the matter was submitted to the board he was willing to accept the task of dealing with it and presumed the other members were of the same mind.

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Four thousand laborers on the Pennsylvania railroad are now working out of time. More than 2,000 of these are employed in the coal return shops in this city. Many freight crews on the Lehigh Valley and the Reading railroad have also been temporarily suspended.